THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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TROUBLE WITH ITALY

It is Not Feared at the State Department.

LATEST TALK ON THE SUBJECT.

A Rumor That Minister Porter Will Be Requested to Withdraw from Italy Not Believed in Diplomatic Circles at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The dispatch from Rome, stating that in the event of the Italian government's not receiving a reply to its last communication to the American state department with regard to the New Orleans massacre, by April 14, the minister of the United States to Italy, Mr. A. G. Porter will be requested to withdraw from the country, was shown to the president. He declined to say anything on the subject, remarking that anything on this subject must come from Secretary Blaine. Subsequently the president walked over to Secretary Blaine's house and remained with him for some time.

The impression in diplomatic circles is that the dispatch is not correct in assigning a date for United States Minister Porter's departure from Rome. A dispatch from Rome, Friday, gave Mr. Porter only twenty-four hours to remain unless the United States responded to Italy's last note. Minister Porter is kept fully advised of the progress being made by the United States in its investigation of the New Orleans affair. So far no report has been received by the department of justice from the United States district attorney at New Orleans of the result of his investigation, but the attorney general is kept advised as to what progress he is making. Until the matter is fully sifted it is not thought that any threats from Rome will cause this government to act in any other than a cautious and dignified manner.

Mr. Blaine was seen in regard to the Rome dispatch, but said he had nothing to say in regard to it.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

A Falling Off of Nearly 50 Per Cent. Since April 1.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The large falling off in customs receipts is attracting attention among treasury department officials who keep a close watch over government finances. The falling off in custom revenues since the beginning of April has been nearly 50 per cent. and if this ratio continues it may cause serious complications.

The decline in this class of receipts is attributable in a large degree to the removal of the duty on sugar, which is now admitted free. After the 1st of July the bounty on sugar will be paid, which will be another drain on the revenue to which it has not heretofore been subject. A slight increase in the internal revenue receipts is noted, but so slight as not to make an appreciable effect to the heavy decline in custom revenues.

Personnel of the President's Party.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The arrangements for President Harrison's southern and western trip are all completed, but the personnel of the entire party to accompany him cannot yet be stated positively. As it stands now the president will be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, Private Secretary Halford and Messrs. Oulahan, Clark and Austin, representing the United Press, the Associated Press, and the Press News Association, respectively. Secretary Rusk may accompany the party as far as El Paso, Tex.

Revolution in Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—As soon as arrangements can be made, the war department will make an official test at Sandy Hook, of the pneumatic disappearing gun carriage for a ten-inch breech-loading rifle, which was recently constructed in Boston. The gun carriage is expected to effect a revolution in ordnance.

Hope for General Spinola.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. Spinola's physicians and friends report a marked and continued improvement in his condition during the past twenty-four hours, and they now feel more hopeful than at any time during the past week.

General Rosecrans Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Gen. Rosecrans is considered out of danger. He is reported as much stronger and expects to leave his room next week.

RAPIDLY RISING RIVER.

Great Fears of a Flood at Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, April 11.—Since last night the water in the river has risen slowly and steadily till it is now thirty-four feet from the top of the revetment wall. Above the wall is a temporary dyke, but as the structure has never been tested by a flood, its efficiency is uncertain. It is now raining heavily, and the ice block shows no sign of breaking up.

The lake ice is coming down in large fields and unless a passage opens soon it must go aground, when the danger of a disastrous flood is imminent. All the sewer gates were closed, and pumps are at work pumping the sewage over the walls. The merchants in the lower level of the town are removing their goods to the upper stories of their warehouses, and have employes stationed along the river front to report any immediate danger.

Literally Cooked to Death.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Joseph Hammen, an employe in the Schlitz brewery, met a horrible death yesterday by falling into a vat of boiling water. When he was missed the water was drawn off and his parboiled body found in the bottom of the vat. How the accident occurred is not known.

CHICAGO'S MASONIC TEMPLE.

Troubles of the Twenty-Story Structure. British Comment.

CHICAGO, April 13.—It is reported that a large number of steel girders to be used in the construction of the Masonic temple have been legally tied up in the court here. The facts are as follows: A train load of iron belonging to the Masonic temple, which were garnisheed by the creditors of the Columbia Iron and Steel company, of Uniontown, and held at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot here, have been released by the attorneys and turned over to A. Gottlieb, who is the contractor of the iron work for the Masonic temple, and to whom, as sub-contractor, the Columbia Iron and Steel company were furnishing the material. The work on the temple will not be delayed, as Mr. Gottlieb has placed the order for the remainder of the material with other parties, who are ready to furnish it at once.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Englishmen Surprised.

Information has reached here from Europe that the plans of the Masonic temple, which have been received by Engineering, a paper published in London devoted to scientific engineering, has excited much comment among the London architects, many of whom have been to the office of Engineering and inspected them. The marvelously short time (five weeks) in which the foundation was done and the date contracted for the completion of the building (May 1, 1892) strengthens the opinions of London that the world's fair building will be completed on time. They seem to think that if the great twenty-story Masonic temple can be constructed on such short notice, that any number of large buildings necessary for the world's fair can be completed as rapidly as the necessitities of the occasion may require. Probably they are not aware of the fact that the work has been carried on with the usual amount of Chicago hustling day and night, three forces of men working eight hours each, electric lights being used at night.

The Corner-Stone All Right.

The newspapers recently published rather a sensational article to the effect that the corner-stone of the Masonic temple had crumbled and had been almost or quite destroyed by the workmen, one paper going so far as to say that a workman took the box, with its contents, home with him. The facts are these: A steel column runs through the back part of the stone, without, however, touching the round stone containing the box. The two sections of this column are connected at the bottom of the stone. To make this connection it was necessary to remove the stone temporarily. This was done, connection made and the stone replaced in the same place and condition as when first laid.

REMARKABLE SEQUEL.

W. C. Cash Acquitted of Murder and Remarries His Divorced Wife.

DALLAS, Tex., April 13.—In the case of W. C. Cash, on trial here for the murder of E. T. Young, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The case has caused great interest in the south. The killing occurred about a month ago in the street, and was the result of a social sensation. Young was said to have led Cash's wife astray in Kentucky, and then fled to escape Cash's vengeance.

Cash and his wife were divorced, and Cash followed Young throughout the States, finally overtaking and killing him in the streets of Dallas. Over the dead body he made a declaration of the cause of the killing. He was jailed and his divorced wife came to Dallas. This evening Cash and his wife were remarried at a hotel. At the close of the ceremony Cash fainted, and there was a sensationally pathetic scene.

SICK AND DESTITUTE.

Terrible State of Affairs in Lewis County, Kentucky.

VANCEBURG, Ky., April 13.—An epidemic of la grippe is raging in the southern part of this county, about thirty miles from here. Whole families are stricken down at once and numerous deaths are reported. There is hardly a person in the whole section of country who has not fallen a victim to the dreadful disease.

In addition to this, the natives are suffering for food for both themselves and their stock. Persons passing through there have had to go from twelve to fifteen miles out of their way in order to get their animals fed. Wagons are leaving this city on an average of fifteen or twenty a day hauling grain and hay to the country. If the grass does not appear soon the damage to stock will be terrible.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—Nearly $2,000 in taxes is due upon the home here of the aged widow of President Polk, and it is advertised to be sold. The property is very valuable, and Mrs. Polk is abundantly able to pay the taxes. It is hardly possible that she is ignorant that she is in arrears.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO

One of the Most Destructive for Years.

LOSS OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION

John M. Smythe & Company's Furniture House, the Largest Retail Establishment in the World; Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum and Five Other Buildings Entirely Destroyed—Other Fire Losses.

CHICAGO, April 13.—One of the fiercest and most disastrous fires the Chicago department has fought in many years swept through West Madison street Sunday afternoon. The big Smythe building that extents from Union, half way to Halsted street was destroyed, and with it the contents of John M. Smythe & Company's furniture house, the largest retail establishment in the world. All that is left of Kohl & Middleton's West Side dime museum is a heap of bricks and charred timbers.

On the north side of Madison street, from Union street to the Haymarket theatre block, five buildings were destroyed. Three of them tumbled down before the maelstrom of fire, and at one time the roof and a portion of the front of the theatre building was burning so fiercely that everybody thought it would share the fate of its neighbors, but the fireman managed to save the structure, but in a seriously damaged condition. The total loss is estimated at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. John M. Smythe & Company alone will lose nearly $600,000.

An extraordinary feature of the conflagration was the lack of fatalities. One man, Alexander Grant, had his leg broken and his skull fractured by falling from the supporting beam of an electric light in front of the museum. A fireman was injured by a flying piece of mortar, and two or three spectators who got under the danger lines were hurt, but none of them so seriously that they were unable to go home unaided.

The fire originated in the wagon-sheds of John M. Smythe & Company, directly in the rear of the museum.

Five hundred persons were in the lower hall of the museum when the fire burst out in the rear of the stage. Some one in the audience saw the smoke creeping out through the scenes and the alarm was given. A rush was made for the doors, and those who sat nearest the stage were panic-stricken. Half of the audience was composed of women and children and they occupied the seats in front. The flames caught hold of the light, inflammable scenery, and soon made short work of it. Smoke filled the hall while the people were struggling to get out, and tongues of flames leaped from one side of the narrow stage to the other. Many of the women fainted or were overcome by the smoke and had to be carried out.

William Alexander, the door-keeper, was standing at the entrance when those who were in the rear of the house came rushing out. The doors were torn from their hinges by the crowds that surged against them. The door-keeper sprang inside the entrance and kept the people from tramping on each other in their eagerness to escape. In less than sixty seconds the hall was empty, but the audience got out no one too soon, for the flames had already taken hold of the chairs in front.

By this time Smythe & Company's high building, clear down to Union street, was ablaze. The flames ran through the roof and the front windows and leaping clear across the street until they touched the buildings there.

The northwest corner of Madison and Union streets, occupied by Alfred Peats as a wall paper house, was the next to catch fire. The three story structure next door, the lower floor of which was occupied by Bair Brothers as a hat store, was slowly crumbling under the influence of the heat.

The other buildings, including the comparatively new one of six stories which was known as LaBarges Recess, clear to the east line of the Haymarket were on fire. Men and women were tumbling through their open doors and running for their lives. Some of them barely escaped.

Nearly 1,000 persons were assembled in the Haymarket theatre waiting for the last act of the matinee performance, but they were dismissed at once through the alley way leading to Union street in good order, and without the slightest evidence of a panic. All the streets approaching the fire were filled with people, and so dense did the crowds get that they became nearly unmanageable, and it required a third of the entire police force to keep those who were nearest the burning buildings from rushing headlong into places where their lives would not have been worth a moment's purchase.

Every engine that could be placed within 600 feet of the fire was called out and put to work. Firemen were distributed all over the neighborhood in the alleys and streets, on house tops and even in threatened buildings where they were held in readiness to fight the fire the moment it appeared. Fresh relays of men were sent down the fiery gauntlet in Madison street, where, despite the heat and the wavering walls which rocked and tottered above their heads, they poured water into the burning buildings in torrents. They stayed there until Inspector Shay ordered them to retreat and as they slowly retired the museum front went down with a terrific roar when the interior of the building collapsed.

This was but the beginning of the disintegration. The entire front of Smythe's town market tottered and finally toppled over into the street, landing in an immense heap upon the very spot from which the firemen had so recently retreated.

The wall paper house of Peat was the only one of the five buildings on the north side of Madison street that caught fire that did not go down. The others collapsed like houses of cards. The fire then got into Hannah & Hogg's handsome saloon which occupied the store on the west extremity of the Haymarket building, and destroyed the whole interior before it could be checked.

Berry's stock of confections was ablaze at one time, but the fire was caught before it had proceeded far, and the place was comparatively uninjured. After the burned buildings had gone to pieces the firemen concentrated their efforts on the Haymarket theater building which was afire in half a dozen places, and succeeded in saving it but in a badly damaged condition. With Haymarket safe there was little for the firemen to do but direct their streams against the blazing piles, and they continued to do this until the last vestige of fire had disappeared.

The losses were distributed as follows: J. M. Smythe & Company, furniture, $600,000; Mrs. LaBerge, $75,000; A. H. Peats, wall paper, $36,000; Neely Brothers, $30,000; Patterson block, owned by Ellis & Sheppard, $25,000; James Casey, brick building, $20,000, Kohl & Middleton, dime museum, $20,000; M. Irmann, cigars, $20,000; A. Kaempfer, jewelry, $15,000; Bair Brothers, hats and caps, $7,000; J. M. Gettman, Haymarket hotel, $5,000; A. Gerhard, barber shop, $6,000. Total, $835,000.

Insurance: J. M. Smythe, $320,000; A. H. Peat, $20,000; Neely Brothers, $20,000; Mrs. LaBerge, $35,000. Kohl & Middleton, of the dime museum, allowed their policy to lapse and lose everything.

Small Village on Fire.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 13.—Fire broke out Saturday night in the residence of J. E. Jenkins, at Nesquehoning, and destroyed that building, together with a block of houses belonging to William Jenking, and a new block belonging to John Verdon which had not yet been occupied. The town has no fire company.

When the fire started in the Jenkins house, he and his son were sick in bed. They were carried out through a window just as the flames filled the rooms they had occupied.

Thomas A. Watkins while on the roof fighting the fire fell to the ground. His injuries are serious. The only insurance was on the Verdon block. Loss about $16,000.

Big Fire in Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 13.—The large brick building occupied by the Ames Packing Company and the Calhoun buggy and implement company was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will not fall short of $75,000.

Electric Light Works Burned.

NORWALK, Conn., April 13.—The Norwalk and South Norwalk Electric Light company's building was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

THE COKERS' STRIKE.

Most of the Works Preparing to Resume and More Trouble Feared.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—The Eighteenth regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, returned from the coke region to Pittsburg late Saturday afternoon. The Tenth regiment will remain on guard duty in the coke region indefinitely. The companies have been redistributed and are now located at Morewood and Standard works with a reserve force at Mount Pleasant.

A Scottdale telegram says that the special convention of strikers adjourned Saturday evening after adopting unanimously a resolution to continue the strike.

One man and one woman were arrested Saturday charged with participating in the raid on Whitney's works Friday afternoon. They were lodged in jail at Greensburg. About twenty persons, mostly women, will be arrested on the same charge.

It is reported that the larger operators throughout the region will attempt to put their plants in operation. Hundreds of eviction notices will be served on the occupants of company houses this week, and trouble will likely occur when an effort is made by the officers to take possession of the houses.

In an interview Mr. H. C. Frick said that he will make no concessions whatever, and that his proposed scale will either be adopted by the men or his plants will remain idle indefinitely.

Critical State of Affairs.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 13.—The intended movement of the producing coke companies for a general resumption has caused considerable excitement throughout the region. The labor leaders addressed mass meetings at various points yesterday in the hope of warding off the threatened movement.

A monster mass meeting will be held at Bessemer, two miles west of here tomorrow. The leaders say the strike will be prolonged until the operators give in.

The engines at the McClure works were fired last night and the company intends to try and resume work.

SENATORIAL FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Revolvers Already Resorted to in the Approaching Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 13.—The senatorial fight may be considered fully on. Call issued a long manifesto Saturday, claiming to be in line with the Alliance. The Call men claim fifty-eight members in caucus.

An altercation between C. L. Harvey and J. Alexander on the Leon hotel porch, Saturday afternoon, arose from the senatorial fight. Harvey gave Alexander the lie; Alexander struck at Harvey, drew his revolver and leveled it at him. The latter also drew a revolver and fired at Alexander and retreated into the hotel. Alexander came to the door, when Harvey shot at him again and fired a third shot as Alexander disappeared through the back door. The only damage was a slight wound in the toe of Albertus Voegt. From the first there was a lively stampede of guests, Senator Call being among them.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 13.—Miss Kissie Ladington, aged 18, fell down stairs last week, receiving slight injuries on the head. Friday she was stricken with lockjaw and died Saturday in terrible agony.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Dispatches Detailing Important Happenings.

FALL OF AN INSURANCE MAN.

The Agent of the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company at Cleveland Arrested for Forgery—Severe Cure for Bow Legs. Work of Lightning—Various Other Buckeye Dispatches.

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—Insurance circles were greatly surprised Saturday by the arrest of A. C. Goodwin, an old citizen, on the charge of forgery. Goodwin has for years been the agent of the Michigan Mutual Insurance company. It is alleged that he took two notes, one for $154 and the other for $173, in payment of premiums, sent into the company forged duplicates of them and discounted the original at his bank.

Goodwin lives at No. 1385 Cedar avenue, and has always had the best of standing among his neighbors. His son, Homer H. Goodwin, is the receiving teller at the East End Savings bank, and a very estimable young man. When the news of his father's arrest was brought to him he was almost overcome with grief and could hardly believe the story. A number of well known business men and insurance agents next called at the jail and Goodwin was released on bail.

Badly Shaken Up by Lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 13.—During a storm Effie Miller, aged 15, of German township, was struck by lightning and critically hurt mentally and physically. Since that time she has been anything but sane, in her remarks being flighty and incoherent. She was carrying dinners to her sisters at school. She carried the basket in one hand and an umbrella in the other. Just as she reached the school-house door there was a deafening crash of thunder and a vivid flash of lightning, the bolt striking the umbrella which the girl carried and tearing it to shreds. The girl was also struck and fell heavily against the building, bruising herself considerably.

Severe Cure for Bow Legs.

COLUMBUS, O., April 13.—A remarkable surgical operation was performed Saturday at Hawk's hospital on Sampson Carter, aged 16. Ever since childhood he has been afflicted with rickets. The bones of his legs became soft, causing bow-leggedness, and the operation was to straighten them. Each leg was broken by the surgeons in three places—once above the knee and twice below. An incision was made with the knife to the bone, which was then cut almost through with a small chisel and then snapped. Subsequent treatment was that ordinarily used for broken legs. During the operation the young man was put under either.

Hired Man Missing.

ALLIANCE, O., April 13.—Henry Hartzell, a wealthy farmer residing about five miles north of this city, was robbed of $500, which he had had hid in a bureau drawer in his bed room for safe-keeping, Friday. Suspicion rests on James Howard, a hired hand. Howard was seen in this city at midnight Saturday, but has since disappeared and has not as yet been apprehended.

Elliott Refused Bail.

COLUMBUS, O., April 13.—The attorneys for P. J. Elliott, held on the charge of murdering A. C. Osborn, the newspaper man, have asked Prosecuting Attorney Huling to consent to the release of Elliott on bail, and Mr. Huling has refused.

Died of Heart Disease.

RIPLEY, O., April 11.—Benjamin Marshall, for a number of years a resident of Cincinnati, died suddenly Saturday morning, of heart disease, while on a visit to his parents.

R. W. WATERMAN DEAD.

The State of California Mourns for One of Her Ex-Governors.

R. W. WATERMAN.
(Photo by Taber, San Francisco.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Ex-Governor R. W. Waterman died yesterday evening of pneumonia. He was ill only a few days. Mr. Waterman was elected to the lieutenant governorship and at the death of Governor Bartlett in 1887, succeeded to the chief executive office.

Artesian Well in the Saharah.

PARIS, April 13.—News comes from Oran that at El Geloa, a small caravan station in the midst of the desert of the Sahara, an enormous reservoir of water has been reached at a depth of 120 feet below the surface by workmen, who were engaged in sinking a well. A yield of forty gallons of good pure water per minute has already been obtained. Water has never before been discovered at so slight a depth in the desert.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 13.—Rev. E. P. Whalen, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church in this city, has resigned, his resignation to take effect June 1. Mr. Whalen has accepted a position as associate editor of The Herald and Presbyter of Cincinnati, the official organ of the Presbyterian denomination in the central division.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BASS BALL.

Result of Yesterday's and Saturday's Association Games.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Never before in the history of base ball in this city has an April crowd turned out so strong as yesterday. There were about 15,000 persons in Sportsman's park at 4 o'clock to witness the Cincinnati-St. Louis game. The crowd overflowed the ground at that time. Special ground rules had to be made and it was agreed that any hit into the crowd would be good for two bases.

The Cincinnati team was unfortunate, the pitchers having had but little practice and all were sore and stiff except Crane and he was in no form to pitch a hard game. He went in and was hit hard. Stivetts, on the other hand, pitched in magnificent form and kept the seven hits of the visitors scattered, except in one inning. The visitors fielded faultlessly but they could not find Stivetts. Crane was not only hit hard but he was wild. The error of Cincinnati was Kelly's wild throw to first. The game illegally forfeited will be played to-day.

The score was:

St. Louis.....	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	1—10
Cincinnati...	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0— 2

Louisville Beats Columbus Again.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Louisville won the third game of the series from Columbus yesterday. Louisville jumped onto Dolan in the second inning and pounded out seven runs. Daily was effective with the exception of the first three innings. The features of the game were the fielding of Donovan and the batting of Peard and Wolff. Attendance 7,226.

The score was:

Louisville...	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	*—10
Columbus..	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0— 8

Saturday's Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 5.

At Louisville—Louisville 3, Columbus 7.

At Philadelphia and Baltimore the games were postponed on account of rain and wet grounds.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Arrangements Complete for the Annual Convention at Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, April 12.—All arrangements have now been completed for the forthcoming annual convention of the Republican League of the United States. For some days Secretary Humphrey has been receiving very flattering reports of the strength of the organization.

The convention, which will be the largest one in the history of the league, will begin its sessions in Music Hall, at Cincinnati, at noon on April 21. There will be 1,010 delegates present. There will be two delegates-at-large from each state organization of the league, two delegates from each congressional district in which there are one or more permanent republican clubs, together with the president and secretary of each state league. All officers of the National league are delegates ex officio.

The National secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey, will open headquarters for the National League officers at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, April 18. The twenty-five Republican clubs at Cincinnati have perfected arrangements for the comfort of the delegates and the success of the convention. The hotels have nearly all reduced their rates during the convention. All the traffic associations have granted reduced rates, the railroads agreeing to sell tickets on the certificate plan. All the special certificates must be signed by Secretary Humphrey.

On the evening of April 21, a Republican League mass meeting will be held in the great Music hall which has a capacity of 10,000. The meeting will be under the auspices of the league. Among the speakers invited are James G. Blaine, Chauncey M. Depew, John C. Spooner, ex-Secretary Allison, Gen. Russell Alger, ex-Governor Foraker, Hon. J. M. Langston, William McKinley, Jr., and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

MAD DOGS.

A Number of Animals Bitten by Rabid Curs Near Xenia, O.

XENIA, O., April 13.—On Wednesday last a large dog belonging to a man named Speails, residing near Clinton, this county, went mad, and bit a number of dogs and animals. Several attempts were made to kill the dog, one of which was finally successful. Two valuable horses were bitten by the rabid animal.

Another mad dog started out from near the same place, and bit a large number of dogs and horses before he was finally killed at Ledow Springs, but not before he had bitten one or two boys there. The dogs were pursued for miles by men on horseback, and there is a great alarm in the country.

Mad Dog in Indiana.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 13.—About two weeks ago a strange dog entered the premises of Mr. John Eastwood, two miles from the city, and bit his dog. Suspecting that the strange dog was mad, he chained his own dog. Yesterday after playing awhile with Mr. Eastwood's daughter Anna, he sprang the full length of the chain at her, snapping and trying to bite. When her father returned from the city he found the dog very rabid, and at once shot the animal.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Items of Interest Put in Convenient Form for Readers.

Apaches talking warpath.

The Farmers' Alliance of Lewis county, Ky., has decided to run a candidate for legislature.

Haleo Jensen, living near Cleves, Iowa, became insane from an attack of the grip and tried to kill his wife.

Ex-Judge Henry Chapman died near Doylestown, Pa., at the age of 88 years. He was in congress in 1857.

Henry Hartzell, a farmer near Alliance, O., missed $500 of his savings and his hired man, James Howard, the same night.

Rev. Camille Lourentti has been appointed by the propaganda minutante for American affairs of the Catholic church.

A steampipe burst in the boiler house of the Washington navy yard and Lieutenant Commander Pendleton was seriously burned.

Ed. Strange, of Oneonta, Ga., shot his bride of a month. He says he took his gun to shoot a hawk, and it was accidentally discharged.

The wedding of Charges Heiser, of Bloomington, Ind., was interrupted by his arrest on the charge of seduction preferred by another woman.

Archie Downard one of the assassins of Marshal Vogleson, of Cynthiana, Ky., has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

There is distressing destitution in Lewis county, Ky. The epidemic of grip in the southern part of the county has prostrated nearly every inhabitant.

At a lumber camp near Reno, Ark., Jack Cassidy crushed his wife's skull with a club, and killed two men who interfered, and was then shot and killed.

The directors of the Newport and Cincinnati Street Railway company having paid the delinquent license fee Mayor Mosby revoked his veto of the extension ordinance.

The McCaull Opera company has canceled its dates at St. Paul, Minn., on account of the probable passage by the legislature of the bill to prohibit women appearing in tights on the stage.

A portion of the foundation wall of the new building on the northwest corner of Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati, fell Saturday afternoon and Paul Glenn and William Gibson were crushed to death.

Henry Kuhlman, proprietor of the Georgia hotel, at Dallas, Tex., which was destroyed by fire, two weeks ago, and in which James McAllister was burned to death and several others seriously injured, was arrested, charged with having fired the building.

Clarence Wells and William Whytes were arrested at St. Louis, charged with counterfeiting. They had in their possession a satchel in which was found complete outfits for manufacture of counterfeit silver coin. About $40 in counterfeit silver dollars and dimes were found.

General Alger Not Dying.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A special to The Times from Detroit, says: The rumor here Saturday night that Gen. Alger was dying is false. He is a very sick man, having inflammation of the bowels, but the doctor thinks he will recover.

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary [illegible]

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, [illegible] ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McElroy, [illegible], Ga.

The Marion Daily Star.

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MONDAY, - - - - APRIL 13

The stone pile ought to be worked on the tramps. They are too numerous and too awfully cheeky. Why not try them at stone breaking, Mayor Dudley? It has been a good bit in the past.

Down at Delaware some fishermen landed a seven-pounder and the Press refers to it as a "monster fish." Some one ought to drop in on the "gem of antiquity" and spring a live fish story on them.

Galion announces that it will have a new opera house in the near future. Think of it! Galion already has one that would make Marionites think they had struck it rich, and yet that place that we have referred to as "sleepy or dead" is to get a new opera house while we plod along a century behind. Galion, we apologize.

Kenton held a coroner's inquest over the lynched man Bales that for a hollow formality takes the whole bakery. Nobody knew anything except that the man was hung. Some occasions justify lynching perhaps, but such cases do not require such mocking pretenses at inquiring into them. Let us hope that the day will come when justice will not be so tardy as to require summary justice by mobs.

Governor-and-Senator Hill insists on prodding up Grover Cleveland occasionally, and as Grover favors free trade, Gov. Hill opposes it. In a letter regretting his inability to attend a banquet of the Free Trade League, held in New York City, the Governor writes:

> "As a democrat I must respectfully decline to support any movement, no matter by whom instigated or championed, having for its purpose the adoption of any such suicidal policy as is sought to be promoted by the meeting to which you have invited me."

The Indianapolis Journal finds an important lesson in the life and business history of P. T. Barnum, the veteran showman, and thus strongly and forcibly presents it:

> Barnum's greatness, in short, lay in his thorough command of the art of advertising. Other men in various lines of life had recognized the benefits of the art, and had attempted in a feeble way to profit by it before him, but it was left to the Connecticut showman to develop its possibilities—nay, its certainties—to their fullest extent. His millions are a monument to the use of printer's ink in building up a business; his prominence in the land is owing to the same cause. His circus might have been as good, but would not have been heard of outside of New England. He was a good citizen, but his influence would not have reached beyond a Yankee neighborhood had it not been for advertising. His career is an example to those who want to get on in the world, for the way has been made so plain that even those less gifted may follow in his footsteps.

TESTING COLOR BLINDNESS

The C. and E. Employes Here are Tested on Color Blindness.

Messrs. Coe, Skinner, Roach, Merrill, and Gross, officials of the C. and E. were in the city this forenoon, testing the eyes of their employes here on color blindness. Car No. 107 has been remodeled and fitted up for this purpose. They examine them on their hearing.

The tests are made at a distance of twenty feet. Skeins of Germantown yarn of various shades of green, yellow, red and blue are used. The employes are required to pick out the various shades as they are called by the examiners, at that distance.

The agents, operators and section foremen all along the line are to be tested as the party returns to Huntington

Spotted Fever Epidemic.

The Bucyrus Forum publishes a bit of information regarding spotted fever, of which John Kelly died, that has a tendency to frighten a public nervous from the attacks of grip. Young Kelly's was a malignant case and though he died in less than thirty hours from the time he was attacked, there is no need of dread fear.

This fever is what the medical men sometimes call meningitis—inflammation of the membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord—and while not at all contagious is of the epidemic class. There is much of it in the East now and it will likely be experienced wherever the grip has made its unwelcome and devastating visits. The Bucyrus article says it mows down its victims regardless of medical science. This is hardly true, however, and is unnecessarily alarming. We have not made a tour among physicians for interviews, but remember the epidemic of some seventeen years ago when its prevalence was wide spread. Dr. Harding tells us that he successfully treated more than a hundred cases at that time. Other physicians likely had similar experience.

Sacrifice Sale.

John F. McHam's property East Marion. Brick house 16x30 with L 16x16 all two stories. Frame buildings attached 16x20 and 14x16. Smoke house, carpenter shop, 75 bbl brick cistern, good well, barn 18x36, shed 20x14, 2 lots 60x186 feet each, all well tiled and fenced. Large grape arbor, other fruit, on Lincoln avenue, west side. Price heretofore $3500, will now sell for $2200. Chase & Hunter, agents.

School hats, very cheap, at Mrs. Baldwin's. 1t

Hats shaped over in the latest style at Mrs. Baldwin's

Mrs. H. D. Poock is mentioned among the sufferers from grip.

Rev. W. P. Hale is one of the many confined to their homes with grip.

The initiatory degree will be conferred in the lodge of Odd Fellows tonight.

Judge Shultz was compelled to quit the probate office today on account of la grippe.

George E. Smith has gone to Chicago to spend a month in the interests of the Indianapolis Wagon Co.

Judge and Mrs. Sears, of Upper Sandusky, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Richardson, at Hotel Marion.

J. R. Stemm, of the union dispatchers' office at Galion, visited his parents in the city a short time today.

George H. Uhler is on the streets again, looking a good deal worse for a combat with the grip microbe.

J. T. Murphy, of Jamestown, Ohio visited his brother, O. Murphy, on east South street, the first of the week.

A. S. Spittler, a cold storage and produce buyer of Mansfield, was in the city today, looking up the egg trade.

The report comes from Prospect that the town is in the throes of the grip. There are numerous cases reported.

Our election returns reversed the vote on township assessor. It was J. H. Smeltzer who had 45 majority instead of his opponent, Mr. Reber.

On account of sickness Rev. Donehoo was unable to conduct the services at St. Paul's church Sunday. Mr. Joseph Turney read the morning prayer.

Mrs. H. B. Pennell and son, of Portland, Me., and Mrs. Lyman Dann and sons, of Columbus, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fribley, on east Center street.

Murray Wilson has placed the sale of one lot on north West street and two lots and one house on Oak street in Chase & Hunter's hands. See them for bargains.

Mrs. Judge Matthews returned last week from Salamanca, where she had been visiting her daugher, Mrs. Burt Simpson, who has been sick but is now nearly recovered.

The Young People's Society of the German M. E. church gave a literary and musical entertainment before a large audience Sunday evening, which proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Constable John Jones will sell one horse, one buggy, one set of harness, one veterinary surgeon's case, and one pair of black and tan pups, at the west front of the court house on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The illness among the public school teachers is unabated. Miss Louise Cunningham, Miss Lizzie Kuehrmund and Miss Lizzie Frank were absent from their departments today. It is a pleasure to note that Mrs. H. J. Emery is better.

The county commissioners and Surveyor Scott were down in Green Camp township today looking after ditch matters. That township is receiving considerable attention in its efforts to get out of the mud. Four petitions for pikes have been sent in, one of which has already been granted.

The four-year-old son of Charles Brown died at the home of John Monnett, about 9 miles north of here Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The funeral will occur from Mr. Monnet's residence Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock. The remains will be brought here for burial.

The secretary of the Board of Trade's committee on manufactures is in almost daily receipt of letters from manufactories desiring to locate here. Without any funds in the hands of the Board the letters have received little or no attention and pecuniary inducements have not been forthcoming. This is not a secret.

There is great complaint of the scarcity of dimes. The new "dime saving banks" are getting them all and the merchants feel the lack of small change very perceptibly. The fad is not likely to last long however, so the inconvenience will be short lived. The saving notion does not last long with any except those built that way from the start. The craze doesn't catch that kind.

Huntington Herald: Some changes in the internal revenue law made at the last session of Congress are of interest to certain classes of dealers here and elsewhere. From and after May 1, retail dealers in tobacco and cigars will not be required to pay for a government license, but will have to register with the collector of the district their name, place of residence and business, the same as though the tax had not been repealed. Failure to register involves a penalty of fifty dollars. The same rule applies to peddlers of tobacco. Under the old law the special tax year began May 1, while under the new law it will begin July 1. On the 1st of May all liquor dealers will have to apply for special license for the months of May and June, taking out a new license for the year beginning July 1.

Ex Empress Frederick is stout. Tall and stout. There is much in her countenance to remind one of Queen Victoria. The physiognomy gives the impression of sturdy strength of mind and keen thought. Nevertheless, she has a retreating chin and poorly formed mouth. The nose is commonplace and turned up. Where the strength lies is in the compact, well developed forehead and brow.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

WHIP AND SPUR.

The best 2-year-old in M. F. Dwyer's string is said to be a black colt by Powhatan, out of Cachuca.

There are 2,876 nominations for the stakes to be run at Monmouth park. Marcus Daly contributes 429.

It is announced that the famous gray trotting gelding Jack, 2:12¾, will be campaigned this year by James Golden, of Boston.

Major B. G. Thomas, of Kentucky, has decided to this season train his recent purchase, the 5-year-old imported Australian horse Paramatta by Cheviot.

The Canadian running horse Willie W., the flyer that won the Queen's plate in 1889, was accidentally killed in the streets of Toronto while being driven as a hack.

It is said that ex-King Milan of Servia, will be a new patron in English turf circles this season. A commission to purchase racing stock on his behalf has been given.

C. W. Jousiffe, a well known trainer of Lambourne, England, died recently from an attack of bronchitis and asthma. He had trained some of the best horses in England during his time.

John Mackey has purchased from Captain Conner for J. B. Haggin's stud the brood mare Beatitude, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. The price is said to have been $2,750.

The stallion Blue Grass, by Pat Malloy, bred at Woodburn farm, Spring Station, Ky., won the queen's prize of £300 for horses owned in Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland and Westmoreland at the late London Horse show.

The phenomenal pacer Hal Pointer has been sold to a Montana syndicate for the reputed price of $15,000. Hal Pointer's first race in 1889 was in Pittsburg, where he paced in 2:18¾. At Cleveland he covered a mile in 2:11¼, and at Terre Haute he made the distance in 2:09¼.

Plans are now being prepared for a new club house and stables contiguous to Fairmount park, Philadelphia, for the convenience of road riders who are not stockholders. The club will occupy altogether about four acres of land, which, with the contemplated improvements, will cost about $75,000.

John A. Morris, of New York, has 800 mustang mares on a Texas ranch which he has bred to thoroughbred stallions. The foals of these unions are to be bred to trotting horses of standard breeding, with the intention of thus securing a model saddle horse, for which there is now such a great demand.

A movement is on foot to induce the Massachusetts legislature to pass a bill similar in scope to the Ives law in New York, which legalizes pool selling on race-courses for a certain number of days in each year, and levies a tax on the gross receipts, which goes to the agricultural interests of the state.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

A great discovery has been made at Pittsburg, Pa., in the fusing of steel and nickel, whereby results can be obtained which will lessen the weight of armor clad ships one-half.

The fastest vessel afloat is said to be the 3,200-ton English built warship intended for the Argentine government. She made 21.2 knots under ordinary draught, and 22.4 knots with forced draught.

Austria has completed the arming of her militia with small caliber repeating rifles, model 1888. The new rifles now making in the Steyr shops are merely to be packed away in depots for cases of emergency.

The army of the United States consists of 2,167 commissioned officers and a little over 20,000 private soldiers, exclusive of those performing civilian duties. Thus one-tenth of its force consists of its officers.

Ten Turkish captains were sent from Constantinople to France to attend the cavalry school at Fontainebleau. They are the first Turkish officers sent since 1870 to France to get technical military instruction.

Japan has thirty-two war vessels—seven steel ships, five iron ones and twenty wooden. For the pay to army officers and men the government expends yearly $1,383,567, and the total expenses of both services is $5,136,420.

Italy had on June 30, 1890, 2,853,195 names on her army registers. Of the 380,515 men drafted in the year ending with this date 18.9 per cent. were found physically incapable of service. In the province Sondrio the percentage of incapables reached its maximum, 32.76, in Berona its minimum, 9.47.

Waterloo veterans seem to be more numerous outside of the British kingdom than in it. France boasts a dozen, Germany twice as many more, and Belgium two. One of the Belgians is Chevalier George D. Epinois, who now, at the age of ninety-seven, is burgomaster of the village of Epinois les Binche.

Captain Horatio D. Smith, well known as an efficient officer of the revenue marine service, has been promoted to the command of a cruiser in the navy. He is a native of Massachusetts, and comes of good fighting stock. His great-grandfather commanded a war vessel during the Revolution, his grandfather lost a leg at Lundy's Lane, and his father fought in the Mexican war.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

All the pages elected in the Kansas house are the sons of farmers.

There are in New Orleans at least 15,000 Italians, of whom one half are Sicilians.

Six millions of dead letters are annually torn and sold as old paper in Washington.

The academy is the only French institution which has come down unchanged from the times before the Revolution.

The earth's fifteen hundred millions of human inhabitants speak 3,064 different languages and possess about 1,000 different religious beliefs.

It is estimated that in 100 cents there is about seventeen cents' worth of metal, and in twenty nickel five cent pieces there is less than eight cents' worth.

The number of Indians in the United States who can read English is stated to be over 25,000. The number who can read Indian languages is over 10,000.

The ink used in the office of the Boston register of deeds is made from the same formula that was used in the office in 1700, and is said to be proof against fading.

The word "States" was first officially used May 15, 1776, when Mr. Archibald Cary reported to the Virginia convention, then in session at Williamsburg, the famous resolution "to declare the United Colonies free and independent states."

The heat produced from the light of a firefly is only 1 per cent. of the equal amount of candle light. The bug's light is produced by a chemical action, as it is increased by putting the fly in oxygen and diminished in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

DRESS AND FASHION.

STYLES THAT WILL PREVAIL IN THE SPRING SEASON.

New Gowns for Evening Wear, the Skirts of Which Are a Happy Medium Between Over Strained Straight and Over Voluminous Draped Ones.

A charming model in the way of an evening gown is shown in the annexed cut. It affords an exceedingly attractive medium between the severely straight skirts and the over voluminous ones. The low pointed bodice and skirt are in Bengaline silk, striped diagonally with Nile green satin, streaked with silver. The side folds are arrayed to show a green lining in surah silk and to expose at the same time the underskirt of satin merveilleux. The crossed folds in white chiffon match the embroidered flounce, which forms the epaulettes with fichu ends.

AN EVENING DRESS.

Large meshed nets with borders of crepe de Chine are numbered with the new fabrics for evening wear. Lace trimmings, such as English guipure and Richelieu lace, are employed as a flat trimming for velvet and silk gowns. Laces are used in profusion, especially point de Venise and point d'Alencon. Passementeries retain their popularity, while there is a bewildering assortment of gold galloons studded with mock panels. Embroidered tulles in floral designs are being made up into ball gowns, as are also the new crepe de Chines in Louis XV and XVI patterns.

Fashions for Men.

According to the very latest English styles frock coats are to lead the season. These are to be very straight and rather long—no fulness in the skirts—to open very low in front, and rarely to be buttoned. So much for the leading article. The jacket is tabooed. Its day is over. It may do for the country; it is intolerable for the town. The double breasted pilot with silk facings—a horrid hybrid—is also doomed. The morning coat will be worn longer in the skirts and fuller in the front. It is to be more of a coat than it has been.

The important question of color, it seems, is to be settled by a resolution. Gray goes out, and what comes in—the very latest fashion, the garment up to date—is brown. We are to have all the browns, all the ugliest browns, not the chocolates or the cool tints, but the hot, the foxy, the coppery.

Men's hats, so say the importers, are dwindling—slowly but surely. The crowns of silk hats are nearly half an inch shallower than those of last year, and the brims are a quarter of an inch narrower. Felt hats are beginning to look absurdly potty. Silk hats are not so much belled this season as last. A good looking man of slight build can wear a tall hat with a perfectly straight crown, but a broad shouldered man must wear a hat with a bell crown in order to look properly balanced.

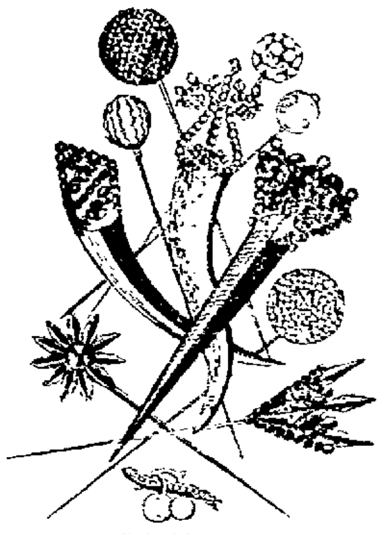
Silk Coats and Capes.

Tailor made silk coats are among the novelties for spring. They are made of black brocades with undulating lines and stripes of black, or with colored blossoms. Some of these coats are closely fitted long basques boned like a dress bodice, with sleeves of great size wrinkled around the arms, and a high flaring collar. Black lace is set on flatly as a vest and revers. A flounce of lace half a yard deep is added in very full gathers just below the waist line, and is headed by a Cleopatra girdle of jet or silk passementerie, which is looped in front and hangs to the foot. Other silk coats are in Louis Quinze style, opening on a vest. One of black faille brocaded with yellow flowers has revers turned back its whole length to display a pointed vest of white satin thickly embroidered with gold. Black lace is gathered on the revers and inside the flaring collar. Large square pockets on the hips are covered with gold embroidery.

Silk capes are novel wraps, too light for spring days, but will be welcome in the summer. They are made in the round, full shapes fashionable for cloth capes, and are trimmed with metal galloon.—Harper's Bazar.

Gold Trimmings and Jewels in Millinery.

The rage this season in millinery is for gold trimmings and mock jewels. The new bonnets are decorated with gold ribbons and gold galloons and any number of pins, buckles and other metal ornaments, simulating gold and silver set with colored stones.



MILLINERY PINS AND CLASPS.

The fancy pins here illustrated, straight and curved, are largely used in the ornamentation not only of hats and bonnets, but kerchiefs and draperies. Every imitation of gems, tortoise shell, faceted jet and steel, and even silver gilt, is put in requisition for the making up of these trifles.

The New Grenadines.

Grenadines display close set silk stripes in graduated colors. This is a useful material for ordinary evening wear again in fashion; it is a formidable rival to the broche crape, which has soft floral stripes thrown on cream, fawn or blue grounds. They are just what everybody wants, and are well suited for middle aged women to wear at garden parties, etc.

Ruffs, wide and narrow, in all sorts of material, represent a new and pleasing fashion.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Ether and Opium Treatment for Smallpox Described by French Doctors.

Dr. Mosse, of the Montpellier Society of Medicine and Surgery, gives his experience in treating smallpox with ether and opium in combination; the results being so excellent that he strongly recommends the treatment. Other French physicians have arrived at some important conclusions in regard to this matter, among which are the following, as stated in the Paris edition of The Herald:

The medication by ether and opium is capable of having a favorable influence on smallpox and of attenuating or arresting the eruption. Its favorable action appears to manifest itself specially on the purulent transformation of the vesicles, which it either checks or prevents.

Second—This medication, like all others, is usually powerless in cases of hemorrhagic smallpox.

Third—The association of ether and opium is the fundamental condition of this medication. These two substances can be given in quite high doses from the first without any danger, ten to fifteen centigrammes of extract of opium, eight, ten or twelve grammes of ether, or eight, ten or twelve tablespoonfuls of syrup of ether every twenty-four hours. It is necessary to administer them in sufficiently large doses in order to obtain the therapeutical result sought for. The urine should be analyzed in order to watch the condition of the kidneys.

What to Do When One Faints.

A physician is credited with the following plain directions: When one faints he should be placed in a recumbent position, with his head low if he is pale and bloodless, but high if red in the face, and every tight fitting garment should be loosened. Then he should be fanned in the open air or by a window, cool water should be sprinkled over him, and his temples bathed with vinegar, ether or cologne, while ammonia, burnt feathers or singed hair are held beneath his nose, and his nostrils are tickled to make him sneeze. If the faint be a deep one, an enema of vinegar may be administered, the feet and hands bathed in warm water, the soles of the feet chafed, and mustard applied over the heart. Upon coming out of the faint the patient should still preserve for a time the reclining or recumbent position, and should drink a little cold water, some brandy and water in the proportion of a teaspoonful of brandy in a tablespoonful of water, or a little aromatic spirits of ammonia, ten drops in a tablespoonful of water.

The Cause of Homely Necks.

"The scrawny necks on American women," said a man dressmaker, "are due as much to the high and tight collars which they have been wearing during the past six years as to anything else. The fashion was started by the Princess of Wales, who has a scar on her neck, and it was eagerly taken up here. Street gowns and jackets were fitted with tight velvet, cloth, or braided collars, and these pressed the neck so closely that when women took them off after having been in a hot room they not infrequently found them saturated with perspiration. There is no better way of reducing the flesh than this. A man can put a worsted or flannel band around his waist, take violent exercise and reduce his girth under the band rapidly and surely. The high collars which women wore had precisely this effect. Now that they have become distinctly unfashionable I look for an improvement in the necks of New York women."—New York World

Concerning Length of Days.

Dr. Humphreys, of England, having carefully collected information concerning 900 persons over eighty years of age (including seventy-four centenarians), finds that vigorous mental labor appears, other things being equal, to predispose to length of days, a capacity for prolonged mental strain arguing great brain power. Happily old age is not often accompanied with dementia, although frequently some evidence of childishness appears. He notes also that there is only one instance of death of a centenarian from cancer. It seems that the liability diminishes from about forty-five to fifty-five onward, and that after seventy there is but little to fear in this direction.

A Lurking Place for Typhoid Bacilli.

The Medical Journal advises the careful examination and washing of celery before it is used. Many cultivators force the growth of the vegetable with night soil, which is full of typhoid fever bacilli. The plant's construction is such as to make it peculiarly apt to hold portions of this soil.

The Excellence of Raw Oysters.

An eminent French physician claims that raw oysters are the most nourishing food in existence. They are excellent for all cases of impaired digestion, exert a strengthening influence upon the nervous organs, and the liquor they contain is a valuable tonic.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Proper Thing in Greeting—Coldness and Hauteur Quite Out of Date.

Cordiality in greeting is now the proper thing. To quote a New York exchange, "Lassitude, languor and indifference have gone to the wall and in their place are graciousness, gush and welcome. With both arms outstretched your hostess greets you beaming with all the effulgence that nature will permit. She is glad to see you, glad all over, and she shows it as openly and undisguisedly as if she had not been taught for the past few years to conceal her affections, likes and dislikes, under a cold society hauteur. The woman who understands her business greets you as if she has not another friend in the world and has no wish to make any beyond your own sweet self."

A Wise Way of Teaching Manners.

Your wise mother does not expect perfection in a day, and so, according to Harper's Bazar, she does not begin with exhaustive attention to the minutiae of etiquette, knowing that was the danger of making her boys prigs and her girls self conscious [illegible] in their teens. She lived [illegible] of her household the [illegible] respect for elders [illegible] kindliness for all, [illegible] the home atmosphere [illegible] tions of the [illegible] from [illegible] delight to [illegible] and to save father steps [illegible] [illegible] to keep [illegible] [illegible] their heads [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] use, and it becomes fixed by becoming natural.

LaGrippe Again.

During the epidemic of LaGrippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm this statement. They were not only quickly relieved, but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded. It has no equal in LaGrippe, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at Flocken's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Shot Down in Jail by a Mob.

Zalania, Wash., April 13.—Forty masked men broke into jail at 1 o'clock Saturday morning and shot to death John Rose and John Edwards who were committed for the murder of Han Frederickson and his wife about a year ago. The men were confined in jail awaiting a new trial. The murder was committed in cold blood and was for the purpose of obtaining a piece of land on which Frederickson was living. The mob overpowered the jailers, and going to the cell where the prisoners were confined riddled their bodies with bullets and then quietly dispersed.

Small-Pox.

"A member of my family was taken down with the small-pox. I immediately commenced to use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. It kept the atmosphere of the room pure and fresh. The patient was greatly relieved, and never for a moment delirious; was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it."—James W. Parkinson, Ed. "The Caterer" Phila., Pa.

Startling Facts.

The American people are rapidly becoming a race of nervous wrecks, and the following suggests the best remedy: Alphonso Hempfling, of Butler, Pa., swears that when his son was speechless from St. Vitus dance Dr. Miles' great Restorative Nervine cured him. Mrs. J. R. Miller, of Valparaiso, and J. D. Tailor, of Logansport, Ind., each gained 20 pounds from taking it. Mrs. H. A. Gardner, of Vistula, Ind., was cured of 40 to 50 convulsions a day, and much headache, dizziness, backache and nervous prostration by one bottle. Trial bottles, and fine book of marvelous cures, free at Denison & Co. and Hoberman & Co. who recommends and guarantees this unequaled remedy.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

Cincinnati, April 13.—By the falling of a wall, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Race streets, Saturday afternoon, the lives of fifteen stonemasons were endangered. Thirteen of them extricated themselves without injury of a serious nature, but Paul Glenn, the 15-year-old son of the contractor, was taken out a corpse, and William Gibson, aged 60, was entirely buried. He was dead when his body was found. A horse and cart was also caught in the wreck and the horse injured so badly it had to be killed.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50 cents a bottle, at Flocken's Drug Store.

One suggests that as a rule girls don't like to talk on the present topics of the day, but they do just love to discuss those that are not present.

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatment for thirteen years. For sale by Flocken, the druggist.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! Fifty doses, 25 cents. Samples free at Denison & Co., and Hoberman & Co

It is said that a woman never feels that she is out of society so long as she gets an invitation every year to a fashionable milliner's opening.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Flocken.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Europe's Curse

Is becoming epidemic in America. Alarming spread of the disease every where. No place escaping the ravages of this terrible monster. The mortality greater than ever known in the history of the world. La Grippe microbes discovered by scientists to be the cause.

Microbes have been captured in the air and compared with microbes found in patients afflicted with the grip and found to be identical the same. After carefully experimenting with various chemicals to find one that would destroy the microbe life without injury to the patient a few drops of Persian Cough Syrup was placed upon the microbe and life became extinct. Upon the first approach of this disease you have a tired feeling, then headache sets in followed by dull pains in the back and loins, eyes painful and nostrils sore, a chilly sensation next makes its appearance and a high fever follows. At this critical period don't trifle with what you may think is only a slight cold. Nature sounds the warning, then give heed at once or pneumonia sets in and life is endangered. It is simply the part of wisdom to respect natures warning and give assistance at once.

This scientific preparation having been the first and only one yet discovered that will distroy microbe germ life should be kept at hand and upon the first approach a few doses of Persian Cough Syrup will dispell it as if by magic and a single bottle always a cure.

Sold by D. M. Olaffer & Co., L. Denison & Co., J. W. Heaney, W. B. Foye and H. C. Hoberman & Co.

The will of an eccentric citizen of Piscataquis county, Me., leaves the entire property, which is quite large, to charities, except a legacy of $50, "which sum," says the will, "I give and bequeath to Stephen ———, of Dexter, in consideration of 50 cents given to me when I was in distressed circumstances."

Sudden Deaths.

Heart disease is by far the most frequent cause of sudden death, which in three out of four cases is unsuspected. The symptoms are not generally understood. These are: a habit of lying on the right side, short breath, pain or distress in side, back or shoulder, irregular pulse, asthma, weak and hungry spells, wind in stomach, swelling of ankles or dropsy, oppression, dry cough and smothering. Dr. Miles illustrated book on heart disease at Denison & Co. and Hoberman & Co. who sell and guarantee Dr. Miles' unequaled New Heart Cure, and his Restorative Nervine, which cures nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, effects of drinking, etc. It contains no opiates.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other.

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. Ella A. Goff, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Local Time Card.

Quick Time! AND THE LOWEST RATES

ERIE RAILWAY

N. Y., P. AND O. DIVISION.

CITY DEPOT.

[In effect Nov. 16th, 1890.]

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	9 10 am	No. 12	4:20 a m
No. 47	9 0 am	No. 4	11:50 a m
No. 5	12 25 pm	No. 88	2:40 p m
No. 3	10:10 pm	No. 8	11:40 p m
		No. 22	8:50 pm

C. AND E. DIVISION.

MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

DEPART		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9:35 am	No. 8	11:20 pm
No. 5	12:45 pm	No. 2	6:30 pm
No. 3	11:20 pm	No. 12	4:05 am
No. 33	6:15 am	No. 30	6:40 am

Nos. 2, 30 and 33 have no Erie connection.

BIG FOUR.

(In effect on and after Nov. 23, 1890.)

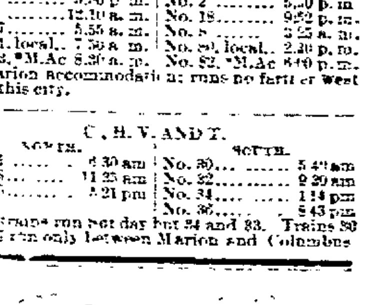
WEST.		EAST.	
No. 3	10:42 a. m.	No. 13	8.41 a. m.
No. 7	5.50 p. m.	No. 2	5.50 p. m.
No. 9	12.10 a. m.	No. 18	9.52 p. m.
No. 17	5.55 a. m.	No. 8	3.25 a. m.
No. 51, local	7.50 a. m.	No. 50, local	2.30 p. m.
No. 83, *M.Ac	8.30 a. m.	No. 82, *M.Ac	8.40 p. m.

*Marion accommodation runs no farther west than this city.

C. H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. [illegible]	8 30 am	No. 30	5 40 am
No. 33	11 25 am	No. 32	9 20 am
No. [illegible]	5 21 pm	No. 34	1 14 pm
		No. 36	5 43 pm

All trains run next day but 34 and 33. Trains 30 and 37 run only between Marion and Columbus.



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122½ South Main Street, East Side.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES

DR. TALMAGE FINDS THEM AMONG THE RICH AND THE POOR.

The Man of Wealth and Leisure Who "Kills Time" in Doing Nothing—At the Other Extreme Are the Criminal Poor, the Desperate and Despairing.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. Talmage, in continuance of the course of sermons on "The Ten Plagues of the Cities," today preached to large audiences in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in the forenoon, and at The Christian Herald service at the New York Academy of Music in the evening, on "The Plague of Crime." He took for his text Exodus vii, 20, "All the waters that were in the river were turned to blood."

Among all the Egyptian plagues none could have been worse than this. The Nile is the wealth of Egypt. Its fish the food, its waters the irrigation of garden and fields. Its condition decides the prosperity or the doom of the empire. What happens to the Nile happens to all Egypt. And now in the text that great river is incarnadined. It is a red gash across an empire. In poetic license we speak of wars which turn the rivers into blood. But my text is not a poetic license. It was a fact, a great crimson, appalling condition described. The Nile rolling deep of blood. Can you imagine a more awful plague?

The modern plague which nearest corresponds with that is the plague of crime in all our cities. It halts not for bloodshed. It shrinks from no carnage. It bruises and cuts and strikes down and destroys. It revels in the blood of body and soul, this plague of crime rampant for ages, and never bolder or more rampant than now.

The annual police reports of these cities as I examine them are to me more suggestive than Dante's Inferno, and all Christian people as well as reformers need to awaken to a present and tremendous duty. If you want this "Plague of Crime" to stop there are several kinds of persons you need to consider. First, the public criminals. You ought not to be surprised that these people make up a large portion in many communities. The vast majority of the criminals who take ship from Europe come into our own port. In 1890, of the forty-nine thousand people who were incarcerated in the prisons of the country thirty-two thousand were of foreign birth. Many of them were the very desperadoes of society, oozing into the slums of our city, waiting for an opportunity to riot and steal and debauch, joining the large gang of American thugs and cutthroats.

There are in this cluster of cities—New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn—four thousand people whose entire business in life is to commit suicide. That is as much their business as jurisprudence or medicine or merchandise is your business. To it they bring all their energies of body, mind and soul, and they look upon the intervals which they spend in prison as so much unfortunate loss of time, just as you look upon an attack of influenza and rheumatism which fastens you in the house for a few days. It is their lifetime business to pick pockets and blow up safes and shoplift and ply the panel game, and they have as much pride of skill in their business as you have in yours when you upset the argument of an opposing counsel, or cure a gunshot fracture which other surgeons have given up, or foresee a turn in the market as you buy goods just before they go up 20 per cent. It is their business to commit crime, and I do not suppose that once in a year the thought of the immorality strikes them.

Added to these professional criminals, American and foreign, there are a large class of men who are more or less industrious in crime. In one year the police in this cluster of cities arrested ten thousand people for theft, and ten thousand for assault and battery, and fifty thousand for intoxication. Drunkenness is responsible for much of the theft, since it confuses a man's ideas of property, and he gets his hands on things that do not belong to him. Rum is responsible for much of the assault and battery, inspiring men to sudden bravery, which they must demonstrate though it be on the face of the next gentleman.

SOCIETY THREATENED ON ALL SIDES.

Ten million dollars' worth of property stolen in this cluster of cities in one year! You cannot, as good citizens, be independent of that fact. It will touch your pocket, since I have to give you the fact that these three cities pay about eight million dollars' worth of taxes a year to arraign, try and support the criminal population. You help to pay the board of every criminal, from the sneak thief that snatches a spool of cotton up to some man who swamps a bank. More than that, it touches your heart in the moral depression of the community. You might as well think to stand in a closely confined room where there are fifty people and yet not breathe the vitiated air, as to stand in a community where there is such a great multitude of the depraved without somewhat being contaminated. What is the fire that burns your store down compared with the conflagration which consumes your morals? What is the theft of the gold and silver from your money safe compared with the theft of your children's virtue?

We are all ready to arraign criminals. We shout at the top of our voice, "Stop thief!" and when the police get on the track we come out, hatless and in our slippers, and assist in the arrest. We come around the bawling ruffian and hustle him off to justice, and when he gets in prison what do we do for him? With great gusto we put on the handcuffs and the hopples; but what preparation are we making for the day when the handcuffs and the hopples come off? Society seems to say to these criminals, "Villain, go in there and rot," when it ought to say, "You are an offender against the law, but we mean to give you an opportunity to repent; we mean to help you. Here are Bibles and tracts and Christian influences. Christ died for you. Look, and live."

Vast improvements have been made by introducing industries into the prison, but we want something more than hammers and shoe lasts to reclaim these people. Aye, we want more than sermons on the Sabbath day. Society must impress these men with the fact that it does not enjoy their suffering, and that it is attempting to reform and elevate them. The majority of criminals suppose that society has a grudge against them, and they in turn have a grudge against society.

They are harder in heart and more infuriate when they come out of jail than when they went in. Many of the people who go to prison go again and again and again. Some years ago of fifteen hundred prisoners who during the year had been in Sing Sing four hundred had been there before. In a house of correction in the country, where during a certain period of time there had been five thousand people, more than three thousand had been there before. So, in one case the prison, and in the other the house of correction, left them just as bad as they were before.

The secretary of one of the benevolent societies of New York says a lad fifteen years of age had spent three years of his life in prison, and he said to the lad, "What have they done for you to make you better?" "Well," replied the lad, "the first time I was brought up before the judge he said, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.' And then I committed a crime again, and I was brought up before the same judge, and he said, 'You rascal!' And after a while I committed some other crime, and I was brought before the same judge, and he said, 'You ought to be hanged.'" That was all they had done for him in the way of reformation and salvation. "Oh," you say, "these people are incorrigible." I suppose there are hundreds of persons this day lying in the prison bunks who would leap up at the prospect of reformation if society would only allow them a way into decency and respectability.

THE UNCHARITABLE JUDGES.

"Oh," you say, "I have no patience with these rogues." I ask you in reply, how much better would you have been under the same circumstances? Suppose your mother had been a blasphemer and your father a sot, and you had started life with a body stuffed with evil proclivities, and you had spent much of your time in a cellar amid obscenities and cursing, and if at ten years of age you had been compelled to go out and steal, battered and banged at night if you came in without any spoils, and suppose your early manhood and womanhood had been covered with rags and filth, and decent society had turned its back upon you, and left you to consort with vagabonds and wharf rats—how much better would you have been? I have no sympathy with that executive clemency which would let crime run loose, or which would sit in the gallery of a court room weeping because some hard hearted wretch is brought to justice; but I do say that the safety and life of the community demand more potential influences in behalf of public offenders.

In some of the city prisons the air is like that of the Black Hole of Calcutta. I have visited prisons where, as the air swept through the wicket, it almost knocked me down. No sunlight. Young men who had committed their first crime crowded in among old offenders. I saw in one prison a woman, with a child almost blind, who had been arrested for the crime of poverty, who was waiting until the slow law could take her to the almshouse, where she rightfully belonged; but she was thrust in there with her child amid the most abandoned wretches of the town. Many of the offenders in that prison slept on the floor, with nothing but a vermin covered blanket over them. Those people crowded and wan and wasted and half suffocated and infuriated. I said to the men, "How do you stand it here?" "God knows," said one man, "we have to stand it." Oh, they will pay you when they get out. Where they burned down one house they will burn three. They will strike deeper the assassin's knife. They are this minute plotting worse burglaries.

Some of the city jails are the best places I know of to manufacture footpads, vagabonds and cutthroats. Yale college is not so well calculated to make scholars, nor Harvard so well calculated to make scientists, nor Princeton so well calculated to make theologians, as many of our jails are calculated to make criminals. All that those men do not know of crime after they have been in that dungeon for some time, Satanic machination cannot teach them. In the insufferable stench and sickening surroundings of such places there is nothing but disease for the body, idiocy for the mind, and death for the soul. Stifled air and darkness and vermin never turned a thief into an honest man.

We want men like John Howard and Sir William Blackstone and women like Elizabeth Fry to do for the prisons of the United States what those people did in other days for the prisons of England. I thank God for what Isaac T. Hopper and Dr. Wines and Mr. Harris and scores of others have done in the way of prison reform, but we want something more radical before will come the blessing of him who said, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

THE CRIME OF MISGOVERNMENT.

Again, in your effort to arrest this plague of crime you need to consider untrustworthy officials. "Woe unto thee, O land, when thy king is a child, and thy princes drink in the morning." It is a great calamity to a city when bad men get into public authority. Why was it that in New York there was such unparalleled crime between 1866 and 1871? It was because the judges of police in that city at that time for the most part were as corrupt as the vagabonds that came before them for trial. Those were the days of high carnival for election frauds, assassination and forgery. We had all kinds of rings. There was one man during those years that got one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars in one year for serving the public.

In a few years it was estimated that there were fifty millions of public treasure squandered. In those times the criminal had only to wink to the judge, or his lawyer would wink for him, and the question was decided for the defendant. Of the eight thousand people arrested in that city in one year only three thousand were punished. These little matters were "fixed up," while the interests of society were "fixed down." You know as well as I do that one villain who escapes only opens the door for other criminalities. When the two pickpockets snatched the diamond pin from the Brooklyn gentleman in a Broadway stage, and the villains were arrested and the trial was set down for the general sessions, and then the trial never came, and never anything more was heard of the case, the public officials were only bidding higher for more crime.

It is no compliment to public authority when we have in all the cities of the country, walking abroad, men and women notorious for criminality unwhipped of justice. They are pointed out to you in the street day by day. There you find what are called the "fences," the men who stand between the thief and the honest man, sheltering the thief, and at a great price handing over the goods to the owner to whom they belong. There you will find those who are called the "skinners," the men who hover around Wall street, with great sleight of hand in bonds and stocks. There you find the funeral thieves, the people who go and sit down and mourn with families and pick their pockets. And there you find the "confidence men," who borrow money of you because they have a dead child in the house and want to bury it, when they never had a house or a family; or they want to go to England and get a large property there, and they want you to pay their way and they will send the money back by the very next mail.

There are the "harbor thieves," the "shoplifters," the "pickpockets," famous all over the cities. Hundreds of them with their faces in the Rogues' gallery, yet doing nothing for the last five or ten years but defraud society and escape justice. When these people go unarrested and unpunished it is putting a high premium upon vice and saying to the young criminals of this country, "What a safe thing it is to be a great criminal." Let the law swoop upon them. Let it be known in this country that crime will have no quarter, that the detectives are alert, that the police club is being burnished, that the iron door of the prison is being opened, that the judge is ready to call on the case. Too great leniency to criminals is too great severity to society.

IDLENESS INVITES THE DEVIL.

Again, in your effort to arrest this plague of crime you need to consider the idle population. Of course I do not refer to people who are getting old, or to the sick or to those who cannot get work, but I tell you to look out for those athletic men and women who will not work. When the French nobleman was asked why he kept busy when he had so large a property he said, "I keep on engraving so I may not hang myself." I do not care who the man is, you cannot afford to be idle. It is from the idle classes that the criminal classes are made up. Character, like water, gets putrid if it stands still too long. Who can wonder that in this world, where there is so much to do, and all the hosts of earth and heaven and hell are plunging into the conflict and angels are flying and God is at work and the universe is a quake with the marching and counter marching, that God lets his indignation fall upon a man who chooses idleness?

I have watched these do-nothings who spend their time stroking their beard and retouching their toilet and criticising industrious people, and pass their days and nights in barrooms and club houses, lounging and smoking and chewing and card playing. They are not only useless, but they are dangerous. How hard it is for them to while away the hours! Alas, for them! If they do not know how to while away an hour, what will they do when they have all eternity on their hands? These men for a while smoke the best cigars and wear the best clothes and move in the highest spheres, but I have noticed that very soon they come down to the prison, the almshouse, or step at the gallows.

The police stations of this cluster of cities furnish annually between two and three hundred thousand lodgings. For the most part these two and three hundred thousand lodgings are furnished to able bodied men and women—people as able to work as you and I are. When they are received no longer at one police station because they are "repeaters" they go to some other station, and so they keep moving around. They get their food at house doors, stealing what they can lay their hands on in the front basement while the servant is spreading the bread in the back basement. They will not work. Time and again, in the country districts, they have wanted hundreds and thousands of laborers. These men will not go. They do not want to work. I have tried them. I have set them to sawing wood in my cellar to see whether they wanted to work. I offered to pay them well for it. I have heard the saw going for about three minutes, and then I went down, and lo! the wood, but no saw! They are the pest of society, and they stand in the way of the Lord's poor who ought to be helped, and must be helped, and will be helped.

While there are thousands of industrious men who cannot get any work, these men who do not want any work come in and make that plea. I am in favor of the restoration of the old fashioned whipping post for just this one class of men who will not work—sleeping at night at public expense in the station house; during the day getting their food at your doorstep. Imprisonment does not scare them. They would like it. Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing would be a comfortable home for them. They would have no objection to the almshouse, for they like thin soup, if they cannot get mock turtle.

I propose this for them: On one side of them put some healthy work; on the other side put a rawhide, and let them take their choice. I like for that class of people the scant bill of fare that Paul wrote out for the Thessalonian loafers, "If any work not, neither should he eat." By what law of God or man is it right that you and I should toil day in and day out, until our hands are blistered and our arms ache and our brain gets numb, and then be called upon to support what in the United States are about two million loafers. They are a very dangerous class. Let the public authorities keep their eyes on them.

THE ILL TREATED BECOME DESPERATE.

Again, among the uprooting classes I place the oppressed poor. Poverty to a certain extent is chastening, but after that, when it drives a man to the wall, and he hears his children cry in vain for bread, it sometimes makes him desperate. I think that there are thousands of honest men lacerated into vagabondism. There are men crushed under burdens for which they are not half paid. While there is no excuse for criminality, even in oppression, I state it as a simple fact that much of the scoundrelism of the community is consequent upon ill treatment. There are many men and women battered and bruised and stung until the hour of despair has come, and they stand with the ferocity of a wild beast which, pursued until it can run no longer, turns round, foaming and bleeding, to fight the hounds.

There is a vast underground New York and Brooklyn life that is appalling and shameful. It wallows and steams with putrefaction. You go down the stairs, which are wet and decayed with filth, and at the bottom you find the poor victims on the floor, cold, sick, three-fourths dead, slinking into a still darker corner under the gleam of the lantern of the police. There has not been a breath of fresh air in that room for five years, literally. The broken sewer empties its contents upon them, and they lie at night in the swimming filth. There they are, men, women, children; blacks, whites, Mary Magdalen without her repentance, and Lazarus without his God. These are "the dives" into which the pickpockets and the thieves go, as well as a great many who would like a different life but cannot get it.

These places are the sores of the city, which bleed perpetual corruption. They are the underlying volcano that threatens us with a Caracas earthquake. It rolls and roars and surges and heaves and rocks and blasphemes and dies, and there are only two outlets for it—the police court and the Potter's field. In other words, they must either go to prison or to hell. Oh, you never saw it, you say. You never will see it until on the day when those staggering wretches shall come up in the night of the judgment throne, and while all hearts are being revealed, God will ask you what you did to help them.

There is another layer of poverty and destitution not so squalid, but almost as helpless. You hear the incessant wailing for bread and clothes and fire. Their eyes are sunken. Their cheeks hollow. Their hands are drop with slow consumption. Their flesh is pulled up with dropsies. Their breath is like that of the charnel house. They hear the roar of the wheels of fashion overhead, and the gay laughter at a hundred [illegible] and wonder why God gave to others so much and to them so little. Some of them thrust into an infidelity like that of the poor German girl who, when told in the midst of her wretchedness that God was good, said: "No; no good God. Just look at me. No good God."

OUR 300,000 MISERABLY POOR.

In this cluster of cities whose cry of want I interpret there are said to be, as far as I can figure it up from the reports, about three hundred thousand honest poor who are dependent upon individual, city and state charities. If all their voices could come up at once it would be a groan that would shake the foundations of the city and bring all earth and heaven to the rescue. But for the most part it suffers unexpressed. It sits in silence gnashing its teeth and sucking the blood of its own arteries waiting for the judgment day. Oh, I should not wonder if on that day it would be found out that some of us had some things that belonged to them, some extra garment which might have made them comfortable in cold days, some bread thrust into the ash barrel that might have appeased their hunger for a little while; some wasted candle or gas jet that might have kindled up their darkness, some fresco on the ceiling that would have given them a roof; some jewel which, brought to that orphan girl in time, might have kept her from being crowded off the precipices of an unclean life; some New Testament that would have told them of him who "came to seek and save that which was lost."

Oh, this wave of vagrancy and hunger and nakedness that dashes against our front door step! If the roofs of all the houses of destitution could be lifted so we could look down into them just as God looks, whose nerves would be strong enough to stand it? And yet there they are. The fifty thousand sewing women in these three cities, some of them in hunger and cold, working night after night, until sometimes the blood spurts from nostril and lips.

How well their grief was voiced by that despairing woman who stood by her invalid husband and invalid child, and said to the city missionary: "I am down hearted. Everything's against us; and then there are other things." "What other things?" said the city missionary. "Oh," she replied, "my sin." "What do you mean by that?" "Well," she said, "I never hear or see anything good. It's work from Monday morning till Saturday night, and then when Sunday comes I can't go out, and I walk the floor, and it makes me tremble to think that I have got to meet God. Oh, sir, it's so hard for us. We have to work so, and then we have so much trouble, and then we are getting along so poorly; and see this wee little thing growing weaker and weaker; and then to think we are not getting nearer to God, but floating away from him. Oh, sir, I do wish I was ready to die."

I should not wonder if they had a good deal better time than we in the future, to make up for the fact that they had such a bad time here. It would be just like Jesus to say: "Come up and take the highest seats. You suffered with me on earth; now be glorified with me in heaven." O thou weeping One of Bethany! O thou dying One of the cross! Have mercy on the starving, freezing, homeless poor of these great cities!

THE UPROOTING CLASSES.

I have preached this sermon for four or five practical reasons: Because I want you to know who are the uprooting classes of society. Because I want you to be more discriminating in your charities. Because I want your hearts open with generosity, and your hands open with charity. Because I want you to be made the sworn friends of all city evangelization, and all newsboys' lodging houses, and all children's aid societies, and Dorcas societies, under the skillful manipulation of wives and mothers and sisters and daughters; let the spare garments of your wardrobes be fitted to the limbs of the wan and shivering. I should not wonder if that hat that you give should come back a jeweled coronet, or if that garment that you hand out from your wardrobe should mysteriously be whitened, and somehow wrought into the Saviour's own robe, so in the last day he would run his hand over it and say, "I was naked and ye clothed me." That would be putting your garments to glorious uses.

But more than that, I have preached the sermon because I thought in the contrast you would see how very kindly God had dealt with you, and I thought that thousands of you would go to your comfortable homes and sit at your well filled tables and at the warm registers, and look at the round faces of your children, and that then you would burst into tears at the review of God's goodness to you, and that you would go to your room and lock the door and kneel down and say:

"O Lord, I have been an ingrate; make me thy child. O Lord, there are so many hungry and unclad and unsheltered today, I thank thee that all my life thou hast taken such good care of me. O Lord, there are so many sick and crippled children today, I thank thee mine are well—some of them on earth, some of them in heaven. Thy goodness, O Lord, breaks me down. Take me once and forever. Sprinkled as I was many years ago at the altar, while my mother held me, now I consecrate my soul to thee in a holier baptism of repenting tears.

> "For sinners, Lord, thou cam'st to bleed,
> And I'm a sinner vile indeed;
> Lord, I believe thy grace is free,
> O magnify that grace to me."

A Car Driver's Story.

"Yes; I'd rather be a car driver than a private coachman in a swell family," said a stout, rosy faced young man on a Broadway car. "It's just this way: I know my hours now, and I can say just when I'll be home with my wife and babies, and when I won't. When I was driving for the G's, up on Madison avenue, I never knew a minute's peace. When I had nothing to do I must be always in the stable, subject to orders. I had beautiful clothes and all I could eat, but the work came that hard on me sometimes that I nearly died.

"When there were visitors I was going all the time, every night I was out till 2 or 3 in the morning at balls and parties, and all day I was first down among the shops and then out through the park. At last my woman said she'd run away from me if I didn't keep better hours. I spoke to the mistress about it, and she said if I didn't like my place I could leave. That night there was a big ball at Delmonico's and I didn't get home until 4 in the morning, after waiting nearly two hours in the coldest wind that ever blew.

"I got down to my house just as the woman was getting up to light the fire for breakfast. I deserved a different kind of a warm reception from the one I got. There was no use of explaining about the ball. I had to take my scolding, and it was that and I made up my mind to leave my place that very day. I did so, and got a job on the railroad here. Now I'm all right. I can't tony, and I can't look down on poor people as I could from my high box, but I can get home at night and not get my head taken off me. Between you and me, a car company is pretty tough on its servants, but it isn't a marker to a swell old society woman."—New York Letter.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

Maria H[illegible] has ten living children—seven sons and three daughters—and has buried two sons.

It is not what you do so much as it is what you forget to do that grieves the heart that loves you.

The greatest ocean depth ever found by measurement was in the Atlantic near Puerto Rico—4,561 fathoms.

The total loss to creditors through insolvency in England and Wales is between seven and eight millions sterling every year.

Men of science declare that the orange was originally a berry, and that its evolution has been going on more than a thousand years.

During the last 100 years 750,000 patents have been issued by the United States; there have been 900,000 applications.

Use vaseline for hang nails. To whiten and soften the hands bathe them in hot water at bed time, rub on cold cream or camphor ice, and put on large chamois gloves with the finger tips cut off.

Delicious sandwiches and cheap ones can be made by mincing fine raw beefsteak. Season only with pepper and salt. These are excellent for invalids.

A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which, an hour or two before a clock runs down, the word "wind" will appear at an opening in the dial.

Cut blossoms may be kept in water by putting finely powdered charcoal in the bottom of the vase in which they are arranged and allowing the stalk to reach down to the charcoal.

Two citizens of Palmyra, Me., have had so many quarrels that a few days ago a contract was drawn up between them that in future they would have nothing to do with each other.

In Parkersburg, W. Va., M. V. Collins, 6 feet 7 inches in height, was married to Martha J. Farnsworth, who is 3 feet 1 inch in height. The groom is forty-six years old and the bride eighteen.

Every case of infectious disease implies a previous case, and when water is infected it is because infected secretions have in some way entered it, having been thrown upon the ground and thence carried to the well or spring or river which supplies the family or the community.

Those Trailing Dresses.

The tail of a woman's gown is the greatest mischief breeder ever introduced into the feminine world. Indeed, it is positively pathetic to note the misery which this fashionable appendage has meted out even to fair ones.

"Why not take a stand against this particular piece of folly?" some one asks.

Yes, but who would dare? For one might as well be out of the world as in rebellion against fashion. "It is no use, my dear madam. Without a demi train your English jacket will be found utterly lacking in style."

To this unanswerable argument of the artful modiste my lady makes no reply, but meekly accepts for her promenade skirt a fascinating dip that contracts to do wonders for the city's highways and byways.

"Lift this piece of fashionable foolishness out of harm's way," is the next suggestion.

No, indeed, not if its mistress knows herself. She is cleverly awake to the fact that such clumsy management would completely destroy the effectiveness of her make up.

Let us be devoutly thankful that the woman who has adopted this sweeping bit of finery cannot, so long as the sun shines, give it a rise in the world, for I have yet to run across a sister who has succeeded in compassing the art of picking up her petticoats. Just take your station some rainy day where you can watch results. Not one woman in a hundred will pass muster. An energetic little twitch swirls the draperies to one side. Ah! now she is all right. But no; there goes a refractory yard of goods. It has slipped its moorings, and with a swish and a dabble is eagerly gathering within its dainty folds the debris of wind and weather.

Occasionally one is blessed by the sight of a woman who can with one well directed sweep of her daintily gloved hand gather into place in artistic fashion her troublesome draperies, lifting them to a point which is perfection. But she has practiced. Depend upon it, she has practiced at home in the privacy of her dressing room, until, with the aid of maid and mirror, the graceful knack is all her own.—New York Sun.

Wall Decorations.

A wall decoration original and sensible, to be seen at one of the exchanges for woman's work, consists of a large square of white wood with beveled edge that is gilded. In the center of the board is fastened a round mirror framed in a braid of gilded rope. At each side of the mirror a pair of small gilt brackets, in a branching pattern, and holding cups for candles, is fastened. A gilded shelf edged with gold fringe is fastened at the lower edge of the dressing cabinet. The space on each side the mirror is fitted first with a good sized pocket of old rose plush. A space is then left, and two open boxes or trays of the white wood are nailed in place. One box is to be used for hairpins, the other for rings and fancy pins. A pretty round cushion for pins and a covered box for hair combings are nailed in the lowest right and left hand corners of this very complete little toilet cabinet.

When fretwork is used across a corner or to separate a bay window from the rest of the room, a flounce of China silk a quarter of a yard or twelve inches deep is sometimes used below it, instead of shutting off the light by an entire curtain reaching to the floor. Where there are many long draperies in a room a variety that is pleasing may be obtained by using the flounce.—New York Post.

Grape Fruit as a Salad.

The piles of huge grape fruit which are to be found on the fruit stands call to mind the tonic value of this fruit eaten as a salad, or as an introduction to breakfast. For the latter, remove the thick rind and tear off the epidermis around each lobe, arrange the pulp on a plate, and serve it iced and [illegible]. It is delicious served as a salad with French dressing. This is the "forbidden fruit" of Paris shops. If you notice the depressions near the stem end you will see that they resemble the print of teeth.

This, according to a popular tradition, is the mark of Eve's teeth when she bit the fruit, which was a sweet orange before. [illegible] the forbidden tree in Eden, and [illegible] Eve tasted it it became acid and has so remained ever since.—New York Tribune.

COULD NOT KILL HIS FRIEND.

A Young Soldier Discharged and Disgraced for Refusing to Shoot.

Sergeant Hassell recently gave a bed in Central Station to William J. Higgins, a young soldier who a few months ago was dishonorably discharged from the United States army in Utah, and has ever since been painfully making his way back to his home in Troy, N. Y. Higgins had his discharge, duly signed by the officers of the court martial which thus disgraced him for neglect of duty. He had been a member of Company F, Sixteenth regiment, Department of the Platte, and was stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

He showed the effect of the past few months' hardship in his appearance, though he must once have been a handsome young soldier. His black curly hair was full of dust from the freight car in which he had traveled, and his dark eyes showed nothing of a soldier's spirit. His hands and face were red, swollen and dirty, and his clothes were almost in rags. He told his story in a way that gave the impression that he was truthful.

"I sacrificed honor to friendship," he said simply. "Myself and a friend named Franklin enlisted together from Troy just a year previous to the date of my court martial. We had served our apprenticeship in the New York militia, and were as fond of soldier life as of each other. A year's service only confirmed us in our liking for the army. I wished above all things to spend my life as a soldier, and so did he. But he was quarrelsome, and the fear of severe discipline could not prevent his engaging in brawls with his fellows. For one of these offences, which came to the knowledge of the officers, he was sentenced to three months to the guard house, which meant he should work on the road with an armed guard over him.

I had been his guard several times, and he made no attempt to escape. It did not occur to me that he would, as we were 200 miles from a railroad. I grew careless, and one day when my back was turned he took to his heels. I saw him in time to have shot him, according to orders, but I could not do it. He had been my friend, and was endeared to me by a thousand remembrances of little kindnesses we had done each other. I let him escape, but I would not have put him to such a test had I been the prisoner and he the guard.

"I was sentenced to three months in the guard house and to leave the army in disgrace. When my time came to go my comrades made up a purse of twenty-six dollars for me. With this I purchased clothes, for my uniforms were, of course, taken from me. I walked a good part of the way from Utah, though I, of course, beat my way on boats and freight cars whenever I could."—Pittsburg Times.

The Creoles Described.

The party of Richmonders with whom I had the pleasure of journeying to New Orleans all looked forward with more interest to seeing the creoles than anything else. To tell the truth, none of us knew exactly what the creoles were. We all expected to see some marvelous specimens of humanity—wonderful but beautiful. For my part I expected to find—well, I will confess my ridiculous fancy—a species of female Othellos—that is to say, women of the oriental east, with very dark skin and eyes and white teeth. Many of our party, I am ashamed to say, were rather of the impression that the creoles had negro blood in them—a delusion popular with strangers and naturally exceedingly irritating to the creoles themselves.

When I reached the quaint old city I determined to set my mind at rest upon this much discussed point, and I asked all sorts of questions concerning the romantic race.

A creole, strictly speaking, is one born of foreign parents (principally French or Spanish), though in its loose sense the word is also sometimes applied to any native born New Orleans person. A creole, however, according to the proper acceptation of the word, does not necessarily imply that the individual is born in the Crescent City. There are many of them in the West Indies and Mexico.

The popular impression that creole women are handsome is certainly correct, however much strangers may err in their other inferences concerning them. As a general thing they are not large—in fact, rather petite—but have very pretty, graceful figures, and the tiniest of hands and feet. Their eyes are dark and dreamy. From the surreptitious glances I cast at them I imagine it is hard to keep from loving these creoles. Those among the higher classes are also very cultivated, speaking English, French and Spanish, and being skillful musicians and conversationalists. At least I found those whom I met to be possessed of these accomplishments.—Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

A Shrewd American Abroad.

On the tramway between the towns of Zacatecas and Guadalupe in Mexico, which are a few miles apart, the way from Zacatecas is down grade. The cars go at great speed by their own gravitation; no animals are attached, for the descent is as steep as a toboggan slide. It requires six mules, however, to draw each car back again. The animals are harnessed three abreast, like the horses in the Paris omnibuses. Even the projecters of the tramway had no fixed idea as to how it should be operated, and an American overseer has been in charge since the beginning. The cars were ordered from Philadelphia, and while they were being built the steel rails, which came from Liverpool by way of Vera Cruz, were laid down from one end of the route to the other.

When the cars arrived it was found that they would not run on the track, as the rails had been laid on a gauge three inches narrower than that for which the cars were designed. The Mexicans, in their ignorance, saw but one way out of the difficulty; that was to rebuild the cars, make the bodies narrower and cut off the axletrees to fit the gauge of the rails. The present superintendent, a practical American engineer, was in Zacatecas at the time, and took in the state of affairs at a glance. He offered for $500 to show the owners how to get over the trouble without altering an article on the cars. The money was paid, and with twenty men and proper tools the American took up a few rods of the track, made a gauge for the rest, and in one day had the cars running over the short distance. The managers of the road at once put the American in charge, and he has held the position ever since.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Skating Episode.

"Jim, the teacher's in there!"

"How d' yer know?"

"I seen him went down."

"Then she's [illegible] yer fool, or he'd 'a' dished out an' rescued 'er!"—Judge.

Shorthand Notes Defective.

"I see by the paper that at the performance of your new play last night there were several calls for the author."

"That's a mistake in the print. It should read 'catcalls.'"—Puck.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed,	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free.

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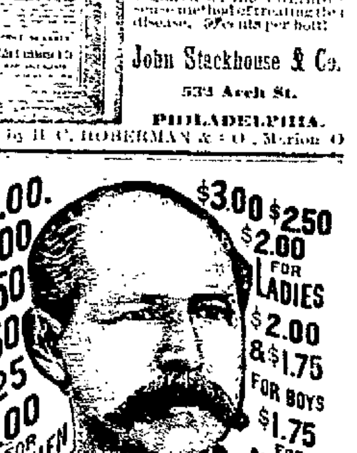
SPECIFICS.

OSWI CATARRH REMEDY

Do not allow Catarrh in the head to continue its course unchecked and unchecked, as it affects the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, and is liable to develop into bronchitis and consumption, that most dreaded destroyer of human life. OSWI CATARRH REMEDY will cure you. Instant relief is obtained. It is soothing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing, and no injury to the system will result from its use. Cold in the Head is cured with a few applications. CATARRHAL HEADACHE is relieved and quickly cured. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell, or hearing, roaring in the head, watering or weak eyes. Catarrh of the Head and Throat is a local disease and therefore can be cured only by local application of OSWI CATARRH REMEDY. The great value of this remedy for Catarrh is daily becoming better known, and is recognized as the common sense method of treating the disease. 50 cents per bottle.

John Stackhouse & Co.
533 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by H. C. HOBERMAN & CO., Marion O.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are warranted, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. E. RHOADS.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

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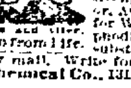

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Photo from Life.

Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all the effects of Youthful folly and the excesses of later years. Gives immediate strength and vigor. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; take no substitute. One package, $1; six, $5, by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address The Wood Chemical Co., 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Marion, O., by H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Sold at Flocken's drug store.

FRED M. ARNOLD,
Rooms 15 and 16 Kuhns Building,
DAYTON, OHIO.
New York Stocks, Chicago Grain and Oil
Bought and sold on commission. Have telephone connection with most Ohio towns. New York and Chicago correspondence.
Special - Wire - Service!

One of the Attractions

At D. Yake's store is the uniform low prices on all goods sold. The best standard goods always found in every department. Elegant Hartford, Lowell, Rend and Riverdale extra super carpets The patterns are new and beautiful. Just received an entire new design in Austrian Lace Curtains. The style is simply immense. The price is low. We have the exclusive sale in Marion.

Special low prices in towels and table linens at

D. YAKE'S.

WE ARE SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF

OFFICE STATIONERY!

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With a general line of Office Stationery, at

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STOVEWOOD!

Best second growth dry ash stovewood delivered, Cheap at

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L.B. GURLEY'S.
OFFICE, NORTH OF JAIL.
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IF YOU WANT

Blue Grass,
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KNICKERBOCKER PLASTER,

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THE MOST WIDELY
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GET THE BEST
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Linsley & Lawrence
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To the Public.

We are now ready to fill all orders for hard or soft coal.

We keep on hand baled hay and straw, and all kinds of grain and chop feed.

Fresh eggs a specialty.

Free delivery to any part of the city.
OWEN & HOWSER,
South rooms, Cummin Memorial Building. 113tf.

The Scioto Water Co.

Water rents now due are payable at the Company's office, room 6, Masonic block.

Office hours until April 20, 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m.; evenings, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
[12eod10t] H. C. STILLWELL, Supt.

SHAWLS!

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—UNPARALLELED—

SHAWL OPENING.

EVERY DAY this week is a Shawl opening with us We have on approval as fine and varied a line of Shawls as is shown in any city. More than 200 different styles will be offered this week. It is the shawl opportunity of the year. They range in price from

$1.25 TO $33.00!

And embrace everything imaginable and desirable in the shawl line. Unusually fine line of Black Cashmere Shawls. Remember, this week only for the mammoth display and extremely low prices. See them this week

LANSDOWNES.

THE right thing is Lansdowne—at the top of the textile peerage. The long line of colors are all GENUINE Lansdowne under the protection of the honest trade-mark of the local maker. So like Gloriosa, the threads of silk and of wool seem almost identical—the weights are similar, but the appearance and the uses quite distinct. You'd hardly wear Lansdowne for traveling or Gloriosa for full dress—but you could reverse them with propriety. The only stock of genuine Lansdowne is here. $1.25.

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White Front. **Masonic Block.**

FOR RENT—Dwelling house on north East street. Inquire of Jos. Malloy. 99

FOR RENT—April 1st, two fine rooms fronting on Main street above People's store, and several rooms in new Memorial block fronting on Center and East streets. Inquire at People's store. 16tf

FOR RENT—A house of five rooms on Greenwood street, between South and Center streets, for $10 per month. Inquire at this office. 112tf

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms, newly papered, with all conveniences. Situated on south East street. Inquire of Mrs. E. S. Bull, 222 south East street. 79-tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling house of six rooms on south Greenwood street. Apply to W. H. Eckhart. 115tf.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house on Grand avenue. Price $6 per month. Inquire of J. H. Thomas, at C. Able Buggy Co.'s. 111-tf.

FOR RENT—The rooms over H. Ackerman's music store; all nicely arranged, water up stairs, splendid location for office and residence. Call at Ackerman's store. 109-tf

FOR RENT—One four room house at $9, and five room house at $11, at 125 and 127 south East street. Also front room, third floor, 226 east Center street, $3 per month. 113tf G. S. MCGUIRE, Agt.

FOR RENT—Dwelling of 7 rooms, on Greenwood street, with or without barn. Inquire of H. C. Sharpless. 118-t6

FOR RENT—Pasture for two horses or cows, also large barn. Inquire of Mrs. Wm. Woodcock. 122t6

FOR RENT or SALE—House and lot on west Center street, opposite Marion Mf'g Co. Apply to George McLean.

FOR SALE or RENT—House of 5 rooms on east South street, just east of the Clark Dix property.
121t5 S. E. DEWOLFE.

LOST—A gold ring, with cameo set, on east Center street, between the square and C. W. Criswell's residence. If found person will be liberally rewarded if left at Criswell's restaurant. It

TO LET—Two choice offices in Bennett building. C. C. Fisher. 109tf.

Cunningham, the plumber.

Fresh bread daily at Stull Bros'.

See H. N. Love for fire insurance.

Wall paper at W. A. Sellers & Co.'s.

Stolzenbach & Co.'s bread is fine. Try it. For sale by Stull Bros. 110tf

Bring your city maps in and have them framed. W. A. SELLERS & CO.

The measures were taken for summer uniforms for the C. and E. boys here today.

Stalzenbach & Co.'s bread will not dry out as quickly as most other breads. Try it and be convinced. Sold at Stull Bros.

Bristol's horse show passed through here on Erie train 1 Sunday. The horses were fed while the train was waiting at the junction.

A special train of eight cars went east over the Erie Sunday. The train carried a party of Bostonians, who had been south on a pleasure tour.

We actually have thirty-eight different styles or patterns of writing paper, in boxes, ranging in price from 10c to 50c. 121-12 D. M. ODAFFER & CO.

Cooper Relief Corps, No. 191, will meet tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in their hall in the Union block, on south Main street. Let there be a full attendance.

The newly elected assessors of the county were with the auditor today, getting ready to start out on their rounds. The time allowed for doing their work extends to May the 18th.

The funerals of Michael O'Brien and Michael Cusic, occurring together at at St. Mary's church Sunday, were largely attended by friends of the deceased men. The procession was an unusually large one.

The exercises of the Shakespeare society of the East Marion Grammar school last Friday were of a very creditable nature and the High school societies will have to look to their laurels, for they have dangerous competitors in the East End school.

The sewer committee of the city council made its final trip over the completed portion of the sewer this afternoon. Consulting Engineer Hill will be up from Cincinnati this evening, to be present for the letting of the contract for district No. 1, tomorrow night.

The funeral of C. H. Light, the switchman killed in the C. and E. yards Friday night, occurred this forenoon, and the remains were interred at the Marion cemetery. The intention of burial in Michigan was given up because of the inability of locating deceased's relatives there.

The little 18-month-old boy of Luther Rapp met with a painful mishap Sunday forenoon. While sitting in the doorway the door blew shut, catching the third finger on the little fellow's left hand, pinching the end off and exposing the bone. Dr. Crane, however, replaced the dismembered portion of the finger.

There will be eleven graduates from the High School this year. The class is composed of Ada Bowen, Nellie Edwards, Mary Fies, Clara Gracely, Lois Neal, Ozella Seffner, Stella Smiley, Ava Wilson, Fred Dombaugh, Orlie Rapp and Rollin Thompson. The members are now busy in their review of the common branches, preparatory to final examination, and are also at work upon their graduating exercises. The baccalaureate address will be made by Dr. Scoville, of Wooster University, on May 24

There is only one place in Ohio were the incidents related below could occur. It is told by the Mt. Gilead correspondent of the Morrow county Independent, as follows "On account of the bad roads and scarcity of wood, one of our citizens issued an order a few days since that if any fellow came to see his girl he must furnish the fuel. The next young man was equal to the occasion, however, and after the shades of night had fairly settled he was seen at the gate with a hand cart well loaded with the necessary material to feed the parlor stove."

We opened this morning more new things in the new Capes and Jackets. Our stock of spring and summer Shawls is full and contains many new effects in wool and silk.

For evening dresses we are showing in Lansdowns, Henriettas, Albatross, Glorias and Mohairs the most desirable shades, cream, light pinks and blues and light shades in slate.

Centemeri Kid Gloves in the desirable shades. Mosquitaire undressed, in tans, slates and black, and a $1 Kid Glove that you can't buy in the city for less than $1.25.

The "Electric" Fast Black Hosiery in ladies', misses', children's and men's. The increasing demand for it testifies to its merit.

The excellence of the medium and low-priced Ingrain Carpets this year is remarked by everybody. The patterns are equal to the finest Ingrains and the qualities are better than you have ever seen for the money. The prices run 25c, 35c and 45c.

Our fine carpets are divided into four classes: Moquettes, Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, all with borders, if you wish.

We have the facilities for making and laying carpets with borders equal to any house in the country.

The best Ingrains (and they are the best) are in beautiful Brussels patterns in entirely new scroll work. Three-Ply carpets are gaining in favor steadily. We are selling them at extremely low prices.

We have the goods in stock and you can see exactly what you are buying.

See our Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1.00 a pair.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP
—IN—

EDEN PARK ADDITION!

The lots are just west of the Boulevard, south of Orchard Mound addition and east of the Wyman shops. Are within a few minutes' walk of all the shops in west end of the city and of the R. R. depots. The lots have excellent drainage and are never flooded. For a short time will sell cheaper than ever:

22 Lots at from $ 60 to $100.
51 " " " $100 " $125.
15 " " " $125 " $150.

By making a small cash payment can give time on balance. Abstract of title with each deed.

Call early and secure choice.

Call at Law Office of

Stickle & Uncapher,
Over Flocken's Drug Store, Marion, O.

Alfred Mason is one of East Marion's grip sufferers.

Geo. W. Kendrick spent Sunday with Marion friends.

Mrs. B. F. Waples is reported among those ill with the grip.

H. Ackerman is out again after a short seige of la grippe.

Percy Hill, of Delaware, was in the city a short time today.

Dana Weeks returned to college at Columbus this morning.

James DeWolf returned to his home in Cleveland this morning.

Pete Neidig accepted a position as day clerk at the Big Four House.

D. O. Young, of Upper Sandusky, spent the day among friends here.

Archie Bishop was the guest of lady friends at Upper Sandusky, Sunday.

Operator Walker at the Big Four office is doctoring a bad case of the grip.

H. R. Young spent Sunday with Mrs. Young at Bucyrus, both returning today.

Mrs. H. D. Morrill is visiting in Bucyrus at her parents' home for a few days.

Charley Schell came over from Lima Saturday night and spent Sunday with friends here.

John Boyer returned at noon Sunday from North Lewisburg, where he visited a couple days.

Mrs George O. Widner, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of her brother, J. A. Vail, and family.

Both Mr. and Mrs. William Hughey are recovering from an attack of the prevailing influenza.

Charles Richardson, of Princeton, Ill., is the guest of his uncle, F. G. Richardson, at Hotel Marion.

George Sweney was able to be up town today by the aid of crutches, after a long siege of rheumatic trouble.

Bucyrus Forum: Harry Burns has returned to his home in Marion after several days' visit with friends in this city.

John Hardy, John Hardy, Jr., and Eugene Hardy, of Dayton, were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. M. E. Dickerson, Sunday.

Bucyrus Forum: Mrs. John C. Keil and children returned from Marion yesterday where she paid a three weeks' visit to her mother.

Mrs. H. Kleinmaier and son Ben returned this morning from a pleasant trip in the east. Ben brought along a well developed case of grip.

Gallagher, the switchman who was injured in the Erie yards some days ago, is recovering slowly at the Big Four House from his injuries.

Fred Flocken, of Bucyrus, has accepted a position in the drug house of L. H. Flocken here. Fred is a clever fellow and his friends here will be pleased to learn that he is to remain among them.

Martin Koch, the well known farmer near Caledonia, was not expected to live Saturday, but was reported some better today. He was taken with la grippe, which was followed by a case of pneumonia.

Cardington Independent: Wash Thomson arrived from Marion with his family and household goods today to again make Cardington his home. He will open up in the meat market business at the old stand in a short time.

Mrs M. A. Thompson and Mrs. Henry True and son, came up from the South, arriving here Saturday night. Mrs Thompson comes to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Turney, and friends, while Mrs. True comes home after a a six months' stay in the South. The friends of both are delighted to see them.

We clip the following from the Sidney News, realizing, however, that those whom it is intended for are not impressionable by such genteel means "It might not be amiss for all theatrical companies to stop their performances five minutes before the proper closing time to announce that those in the audience who cannot possibly wait until the curtain is rung down may retire so they will not destroy the pleasure of the civilized people who remain in their seats until the performance is over. The boorishness of those people who make a wild rush for the doors, anywhere from two to five minutes before the curtain goes down, amounts to absolute lack of sense."

Go and see the new millinery at W. A. Sellers & Co.'s.

Mrs. Dollie McKinley & Miss Lee
FASHIONABLE

Dress-Makers

Over Rapp's Harness Shop, South Main Street, Marion, O.

Prices Very Reasonable!

COMING AND PAST EVENTS

The next attraction at Music Hall Monday, 20th, will doubtless be the best patronized of the season, drawing as it will from all classes, and produced under the auspices of one of our most worthy charitable organizations—the Woman's Relief Corps. Pinafore is one of the best comic operas ever written, and the finest of the long list furnished us by those eminent men—Gilbert and Sullivan. The "sisters, cousins and aunts" will be our own Marion young ladies whom we will all recognize, resplendent in handsome gowns, and the directors, Mr. and Mrs. Gruendler, assure us that the principals will evidence some dramatic talent possibly hitherto unsuspected from that quarter of our vocally inclined young people.

* *

The ladies are out with their tickets and report good progress thus far. This is an instance in which the charitably inclined may get full "value received" and yet have a goodly balance to his credit "for sweet charity's sake," a veritable bonus as it were.

Commenting on the Findlay production, March 6th, the Republican of the 7th says:

"Pinafore was again presented at the Turner last evening under the excellent direction of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Gruendler, and another full house demonstrated the popularity of the entertainment. * * * It is the general expression that the success of Pinafore has been ahead of any other amateur performance ever heretofore attempted in the city."

* *

SATURDAY NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE

Howorth's Hibernica and scenery of Ireland attracted a fairly good sized audience of admirers of the brogue and those to whom memories of the "auld sod" are ever dear. The entertainment consisted entirely of an olio of specialties during the performance of which a panoramic view of prominent cities and Irish scenery was given. Some of the specialties were of an interesting nature, notably the singing and dancing of Miss Dorritt as Eilly O'Grady, and the character work of Wm. S. Gill in the dual role of Enos Tibbotts, a Vermont Yankee, and Herbert Grayson. Other characters were only passably well sustained, but evoked considerable applause.

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